THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—NO. 2. SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :—

Miss N. L. Smyth,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Mar. 28th, 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Miss Somers. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Bow Baths Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, Rev. F. R. Swan, Mrs. Scurr.
Monday, Mar. 29th, 8 p.m.—Poplar—Miss Feek. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—Powerscroft Rd.—Miss Sennett.
8 p.m.—"Peacock"—Rev. C. A. Wills. Chair: Miss Manicom.
Tuesday, Mar. 30th, 2.30 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane, N.E.—Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Miss Manicom.
3 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Miss Barry. Chair: Miss Beamish.
8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Road—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Beamish.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Feek. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard St.—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—B.S.P. Club room, 42 Forest Lane—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Ada Thompson. Chair: Mrs. Walshe.
Wednesday, Mar. 31st, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—Mrs. Davies.
8 p.m.—Ford Road—Mrs. Walker.
Thursday, April 1st, 8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Mrs. Schlette. Chair: Mrs. Parsons.
8 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Manicom.
Sunday, 11th. 4th, at 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Mr. E. Duval. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

PUBLIC MEETING

B.S.P. CLUB ROOM, 42 Forest Lane,

TUESDAY, MAR. 30th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mrs. ADA THOMPSON.

Chair: Mrs. WALSHE.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

SUFFRAGE CLUBS. Poplar, 20 Railway St., 7 to 10 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Fridays 7 to 10.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We urgently need subscriptions to help us to pay the heavy milk bill for our centres in Bow, Bromley, Poplar and Canning Town; also gifts of:

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, GLAXO AND VIROL.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Doctor attendances and baby weighing 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Mondays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Thursdays 2.30 p.m.; 14 Butcher's Rd., Canning Town.

Mothers may have the leaflets on baby-feeding by applying at any of the centres.

OUR COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

20 Railway Street, Poplar.

53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley.

Two-course meals 2d. (children 1d.)
Soup 1d. a pint with a piece of bread.

Will you send us a gift of provisions to reduce our bills, which are growing rapidly with the rising prices?

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

WE DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN.

WHAT DOES THE GOVERNMENT'S AGREEMENT WITH LABOUR MEAN?

The Liberal *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on the Registration of Women for War Service, says:—"This organising, irrespective of sex, of all the industry that is available to meet what must be an increasing demand, is so obvious a step that it might well have been taken before."

"A woman who can take a man's place is worth a man's wage. The economic, industrial, and social results of any other view would make a tragedy of a sane policy."

But what does the Government say? The statement made by the Government on this question is exceedingly vague, and conveys a very strong impression that the principle of equal pay for equal work between the sexes is not yet accepted.

E.L.F.S. DEMANDS—

(1) That in view of the fact that the Government will at once become overwhelmingly the largest and perhaps eventually almost the sole employer of labour, with more extensive powers for controlling labour than any private employer has ever had, it is imperative that the Parliamentary vote should at once be extended to women, in order that they may have the same power that men have in influencing the Government which controls their labour. Otherwise the new industrial conscription will be an unjustifiable tyranny where women are concerned.

(2) That as the Government proposes that all labour disputes shall be referred to a tribunal nominated by the Government, women shall have strong representation on this tribunal, and in all disputes in regard to women's employment a woman of

MADE IN OUR TOY FACTORY.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst wrote to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the President of the Board of Trade on Monday, March 15th, as follows:—

"400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

Sir,—In the memorandum published in the Press to-day, of the agreement arrived at by the Conference at the Treasury, the following sentences occur:—

> Where the custom of a shop is changed during the War by the introduction of semi-skilled men to perform work hitherto performed by a class of workmen of higher skill, *the rate paid shall be the usual rates of the district for that class of work.* A relaxation of existing demarcation restrictions or admission of semi-skilled or female labour shall not affect adversely the rates customarily paid for the job.

The wording of these sentences is ambiguous. Does it mean that in the case of women, as is clearly stated in the case of semi-skilled men, that if they are employed to do 'work hitherto performed by workmen of higher skill, the rate paid shall be the usual rates of the district for that class of work'? Or are we to understand that this provision made in the case of the semi-skilled man is not made in the case of women?

This question is one viewed with the greatest anxiety by the members of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, on whose behalf I write, and by women all over the country, who keenly desire that there shall be equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

I ask you to reply at your earliest convenience, in order that our minds may be set at rest.

Faithfully yours,"

No definite reply had been received up to the time of going to press.

standing and experience (the nation has many such to draw upon) shall be the chairman of the tribunal, or, in the case of the appointment of a sole arbiter, be the arbiter of the dispute.

(3) That where a woman is employed on work hitherto done by men she shall receive the wage hitherto paid to men in addition to any war bonus or increase in wages which might have been paid for the work now in the case of men employees. That in no case shall an unskilled woman be employed at a lower wage than the current wage of a man unskilled labourer.

(4) That proper safeguards in regard to hours, wages, and conditions be arranged in conjunction with representatives of the women concerned, and that no woman shall be compelled to work under conditions which the representative of the organisation to which she belongs reports to be unsatisfactory.

MANIFESTO of the UNITED SUFFRAGISTS.

Since the Board of Trade has issued a circular calling upon women to register themselves for war service which says: "Any woman who by working helps to release a man for fighting does national service," the United Suffragists strongly desire in the general interest to express their views on this proposal and would be very glad if you would allow them to do so in your columns.

As the Government is appealing to women to fill the place of men and assures them that a man's work can be adequately done by a woman, and that in doing it she is serving her country as effectively as a man, they ought, in common justice, also to give her the status of a man. The United Suffragists, therefore, call

(*Continued on page 219, col. 1.*

The *Standard says*:—

"One notable improvement in the manufacture of dolls is very marked. The waxen heads are very lifelike in their expression and modelling, instead of having the inane and inartistic features so long tolerated from Germany. This is especially to be recognised at a stall belonging to the East London Federation toy factory, in which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and her suffragist friends are interested."

The *Scotsman* says:—"The toys produced by the East London Toy Factory are in every way equal, if not superior to the German made article.

PRICE LIST
OF OUR TOYS.

JOINTED WOODEN TOYS.

		s	d
Pig ... ... Dachshund ... ... Countryman ... ... Common Hen ... ... Bird, without perch ... Elephant ... ... Poodle	each	0	10½
Scout Boy (front face) ... Girl " ... Territorial ... ... Pugilist ... ... Pierrot	"	1	3
White Duck & 4 Ducklings ... Hen with drooping comb ... Smaller Cock ... ... Coloured Duck & 4 Ducklings Scout Boy (side face) ... Girl " ... Squirrel ... ... Bird, on perch ... ... Larger Cock ... ... Fairy	"	1	6
Kneeling Boy, on stairs ... Sauveteur Belge	"	1	9
Dragon	"	2	4½

STUFFED ANIMALS.

Monkey	"	6	6
Rabbit ... ... Lamb	"	5	4

SIGNALLING GAME.

"Iddy Umpty"	"	1	6
Pontoon	"	3	0

NON-JOINTED (Belgian design).

Belgian Peasant-woman ... " Milk-woman ... " Man	"	0	10½
" Soldier	"	1	6
Large Cat	"	0	7½
Small "	"	0	5
Dog & Milk-cart	"	2	4½
Ark, with 24 animals ... Sheepfold, with 20 animals ...	"	2	8

DOLLS (Rag Dolls).

Large "British Baby" ...	"	8	6
Small " " ...	"	5	0
Brown Baby	"	5	6
Large "Jap Baby"	"	10	6
Small " "	"	5	0
China-headed Dolls ...	"	5	3
Larger china-headed Dolls (cheaper quality, ready soon)	"	3	3
Wax-headed Dolls	"	4	9
Larger wax-headed Dolls (best quality, painted eyes) ...	"	6	8
Do. do. glass eyes	"	7	6

DOLL'S FURNITURE.

Bedstead (oak-stained, brass knobs), 12 ins. length ...	"	1	9
Table, Sofa, & 4 Chairs—			
Small, cloth	"	1	6
Medium, cloth	"	2	4½
Large, cloth	"	3	6½
Small, velvet	"	1	9
Medium, velvet	"	3	4½
Large, velvet	"	4	6

DOLL'S CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.

		£	s	d
Large Suite (wardrobe, washstand, dressing-table, & 2 chairs)	each	6	0	0
Small Suite	"	3	0	0
Chest of Drawers	"	2	0	0
Sofa & 4 Chairs	"	0	18	0
Bed (10½ ins.)	"	0	17	0
" (12 ins.)	"	0	19	0
" (smaller)	"	0	13	6
Oval Table, inlaid	"	0	5	6
" plain	"	0	3	6
Suites, upholstered... ...	"	0	11	0
" flat seats & backs ...	"	0	6	6

We demand that prices and profits of food, fuel, and other necessaries shall be controlled by the Government on the advice of a committee on which working women shall be strongly represented.

WOMEN! JOIN THE

East London Federation of the Suffragettes —

WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name .....

Address .....

I enclose 1½d, to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name .....

Address .....

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

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can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

Vol. II. No. 2.—Sat. Mar. 27th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

STAND BY THE WOMAN WORKER.

In the Conference at the Treasury between Mr. Lloyd George and the Trade Union representatives, the question of women's labour was not clearly faced. The agreement arrived at in regard to unskilled men, who may replace the skilled workers who have gone to the War, is quite plain and explicit. Unskilled men are to be paid precisely as their skilled predecessors were. But the words of the agreement in regard to women's labour are vague and ambiguous. They imply that men's wages shall not suffer because women are employed, but they do not give any assurance that women, like unskilled men, are to receive the same rates hitherto paid to the men whom they replace.

We have written to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, to ask what the words in regard to women's labour mean, and whether there is to be equal pay for equal work. We are told that our letter is being considered. We, therefore, conclude that the Government has not yet made up its mind.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that pledges to dispense with women who have been employed at a lower rate, in order to take on men at a higher wage after the War is over, are absolutely worthless. After the War is over, employers who find that women are working satisfactorily, or even partially so, at half the wage of men, will say that they cannot afford to replace the women by men at a higher wage. Contract prices, price lists, and the organisation of buying and selling will by that time have been re-adjusted in accordance with the prevailing cost of labour, and employers will protest that they are unable to raise wages, especially if, as is probable, a period of trade depression ensues, and in view of the enormous War taxes which will have to be paid.

The only possible way to safeguard the interests of the men wage-earners themselves, and to prevent women from being cruelly and unjustly sweated and exploited, is to insist that there shall be equal pay for equal work without distinction of sex. A pledge to this effect must be obtained from the Government, and the fulfilment of the pledge must be secured by constant and determined vigilance.

It is also imperative that representatives of women's labour shall be placed on the tribunals which the Government is setting up for dealing with trades disputes, and that where a sole arbiter is appointed, and the dispute is concerning women's labour, the sole arbiter shall be a woman.

The importance of these points is very clearly shown by the fact that the Treasury conference left the vital question of women's labour in its present vague and undigested form.

To secure that women workers receive fair treatment, it is even more essential than ever before that they should be strongly organised into Trade Unions. To all women, whatever may be their conditions, these things are of importance. In the past the woman worker has been the sweated drudge of the labour market. Frequently she is put to dull mechanical work, which gives her no opportunity for self-development and the exercise of initiative. But even when her work is skilled, she is almost invariably paid much less than if she had happened to be a man. Her competition is hated and feared by the workmen and by their wives, because entrance into any form of work lowers the wages and so brings down the subsistence level for the family.

Because of the prevailing custom of underpaying women, widows with dependent children, and families supported by wage-earning daughters, are plunged into poverty and the entire status of womenhood is debased.

The miserable plight of women wage-earners has spurred on both Suffragettes and Suffragists in their efforts to obtain the Vote. But here again, the masses of women submerged in a sea of hopeless poverty, the masses of others just able to keep above the privation line by working too hard and too long for a bare subsistence, and this bad old system of discounting, as of minor importance, all that women do, have enormously added to the difficulty of securing enfranchisement.

Suffragists know that the possession of citizen rights is essential to full social development, but economic and political enfranchisement go hand in hand, and well organised bodies of either men or women, are best able and fitted to win them both.

A letter, purporting to be written by a woman, has appeared in the Press urging that because women are unsuited for the firing line, they are less valuable to the community than men, and therefore must not demand equal pay for equal work when employed in civilian occupations. Is it more value to the body politic then, to kill, than to bring new life into the world?

Women who write in this strain are essentially of the blackleg type. They are dangerous to themselves, to other women and to the community.

The present is a great opportunity for placing women's labour upon a sounder basis. Women should band themselves together to seize it. If they fail to do so, the position of the woman wage earner and the effect of her position upon our whole social life will become worse instead of better.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

WAR SERVICE FOR WOMEN

MEETING,

BOW BATHS HALL

ROMAN ROAD. (No. 8 Bus.)

Sunday, March 28th, 1915.

SPEAKERS:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,

Miss GEORGINA BRACKENBURY,

Rev. F. R. SWAN, Mrs. SCURR.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS' MOTHERS.

The Rev. Edwin Russell writing to the *Daily News* gives yet another instance of delay in the payment of dependents' allowances. The application form of the mother was filled up early in November. "After some weeks" Mr. Russell wrote to the Regmental Paymaster asking why nothing further had been heard. The reply was that the authorities could not trace the soldier in question. After further correspondence a fresh application form was sent to be filled in on February 2nd, (which makes one suspect that the original form and not the soldier son was "missing.") On February 16th, the form was returned with an intimation that the soldier could not be traced. Mr. Russell replied to this by sending to the Paymaster a letter the mother had that morning received from her son in France, mentioning that letters and parcels went to and fro without mishap to the same address as was furnished to the authorities weeks before. On March 3rd, four months after the original application, the authorisation card was received and the allowance was paid. Mr. Russell, whose letter is dated March the 18th, adds further:

"This woman had three sons in the Army until one was killed in France. A fourth, joined on January 21st, made an allotment upon joining, but nothing has yet bren received."

Wherever one goes one comes across cases of hardship to soldiers' mothers. After Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's meeting in Belfast, she received a note from a soldier's mother, whose eldest son had enlisted on September 9th, and who had given his mother £1 a week up to that time. He agreed to allot her 3s. 6d. a week, but up to the present time she has not received a penny, either as allotment or separation allowance.

We know that these are only a few cases out of hundreds. Everyone knows someone who has been treated in this way. What confidence can women have in a Government which allows the dependents of the men who are fighting for their country to be neglected thus?

The wife of Private Henry James Pierce, R.A.M.C., who is now only 17 and was married at 15, has been refused separation allowance because before he enlisted her husband deserted her. Such cases are common. Surely the War Office should refrain from saving money in this mean way.

The Metropolitan Police orders announce:

The Commissioner has much gratification in notifying to the force that the Home Secretary has decided to give to all members of the Metropolitan Police a war allowance of 3s. a week (to commence on March 15th, and end on the declaration of peace), in recognition of extra work willingly done and to meet the increased cost of the necessaries of life due to war conditions.

This announcement is due to repeated questions of Members of Parliament. Questions have also been asked about the wages of women employed in the ropery, H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, as mentioned in our issue of March 6th. No action has been taken in their case however. Voteless women cannot enforce attention to their grievances. We trust that Sir Kinlock-Cooke will try again to have this matter righted.

For some time it was the rule that whilst a soldier was under punishment either during his training at home or whilst fighting at the front, the separation allowance due to his wife and child should be stopped. But the War Office has now promised that the families pay shall not be interrupted for such cause. We regret to have to state however, that the objectionable practice of stopping the money still continues as is shown by the following letter from a regimental paymaster to a soldier's wife.

"Madam, owing to your husband having been awarded 28 days' field punishment it has been necessary in accordance with Army orders to cancel your separation allowance and allotment for that period. The drafts in your book have therefore been cancelled for the weeks of February 22nd and 29th, March 8th and 15th. Your next payment will become due on March 22nd.

CIVIL v. NAVAL PENSIONS.

The Workers' War Emergency Committee has published a useful pamphlet on Military pensions. This gives particulars of the pensions to be awarded under the Government's proposed scheme to three L.C.C. firemen who lost their lives on the "Cressy," the "Aboukir," and the "Hogue," and contrasts these pensions with those given to the dependents of three other L.C.C. firemen who were killed in the ordinary exercise of their duty as follows:—

Firemen who went down in the "Cressy," "Aboukir," and "Hogue."

E. V. White, widow and two children, pension 15s. a week (*i.e.* 7s. 6d. for mother with allowance for children).

W. Livingstone, widow and two children, pension 15s. a week (*i.e.* 7s. 6d. for mother with allowance for children).

F. J. Owen, widow, pension 7s. 6d. a week.

Firemen killed in the ordinary course of employment.

J. H. Webster, widow and two children, pension 14s. 6d. a week (*i.e.* 11s. 6d. for mother and 1s. 6d. for each child, *plus* lump sum of £269 5s. 1d.

G. H. Willan, widow and two children, pension 14s. 6d. a week (*i.e.* 11s. 6d. for mother and 1s. 6d. for each child, *plus* lump sum of £246 17s. 10d.

—— Libby, widow, 11s. 6d. a week, *plus* lump sum of £266 17s. 9d.

The fireman killed in the ordinary course of his employment under the L.C.C., thus leaves his dependents better provided for than does his comrade who has joined the Navy.

Those who are entitled to Naval and Military Separation Allowances and Pensions should join the League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives, for union is strength!

THE MOTHER TEACHER.

The question of the employment of married women as teachers has been much agitated in New York. Public opinion insisted that marriage and motherhood are valuable experiences for the teacher and enhance her desirability. Forced to bow to this view, the Board of Education at last decided that married women might be employed, but that leave of absence might not be granted for child-bearing, although in practice it is continually being granted by the Board, both for short and long illnesses, and for lengthened periods of study and travel.

Dr. Finley, the New York State Commissioner, however, has set aside the Board's decision saying:—

"It is difficult to conceive how a reasonable unwilful absence, due to natural unavoidable cause, could be construed as neglect of duty, and it is difficult to understand why an absence for the most creditable social reason should be so treated."

Dr. Finley ordered that Mrs. Peixotto, a teacher who had been dismissed, should be restored to her position with full pay and arrears. The mother-teacher has thus won her way in New York. When will the London County Council come into line with the education authorities of New York?

It is being suggested that where schools are being commandeered for hospitals for wounded soldiers, children should have their lessons in the parks. We think it more suitable this chilly, uncertain spring weather that churches should be converted into hospitals, and church services held in the open air. Grown up people are better able to weather the elements once a week than little children every day.

A reader of our paper writes:—

"Will you please send me a copy of your paper the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT for the next three months? I am extremely interested in your work in the East End and have been meaning for some time to get your paper regularly, but now—with the Government's new plans for women's work—which I feel should be carefully watched, I am particularly anxious to be kept in touch with your views on the matter."

£500 fund for the WOMEN'S DREADNOUGHT

To increase its work and influence.

Already acknowledged ... £8 1s. 0d.
Mrs. Laski ... ... £2 0s. 0d.

The only Halfpenny Suffrage weekly in the World.

(Continued from front page.)
upon the Government to pass a non-party measure of Woman Suffrage at the earliest possible opportunity, and they further insist that every woman who responds to this national appeal and performs a man's work shall be paid a man's wage.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES' MANIFESTO.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies welcomes a Government scheme for the organisation of women who are willing to take paid employment for war service provided that the necessary safeguards are secured.

The points which the National Union of W.S.S. particularly wishes to emphasise are:

(1.) The necessity of equal pay for equal work, thus avoiding the undercutting of men.

(2.) The great importance of training.

(3.) The securing of good conditions as to housing, etc., specially in agriculture.

MANIFESTO OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

The Women's Freedom League are glad to note the tardy recognition by the Government of the value of women's work brought before the country in their scheme of War Service for Women. We demand from the Government, however, certain guarantees:—

Firstly, that no trained woman employed in men's work be given less pay than that given to men.

Secondly, that some consideration be given when the War is over to the women who, during the War, have carried on this necessary work.

Thirdly, that, in case of proper training being required, proper maintenance be given to the woman or girl while that training is going on.

Recognising that the Government's scheme offers a splendid opportunity for raising the status of women in industry, we urge that every woman should now resolutely refuse to undertake any branch of work except for equal wages with men. By accepting less than this, women would be showing themselves disloyal to one another, and to the men who are serving their country in the field. These men should certainly be safeguarded on their return from any undercutting by women.

Finally, seeing that the Government are now making a direct appeal to women to come forward and help in the defence of their country, and that fresh responsibilities are being thrust upon them—thousands through the loss of their husband being left to perform the duties of both father and mother—we feel that this is an opportune moment for the Government to guarantee that before they leave office they will bring before the House of Commons a measure for the political enfranchisement of women.

We urge all Suffragists to support us in this demand *now*.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH WOMEN' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Whereas the Government which has denied women the elementary rights of citizenship, and treated them as criminals for demanding those rights, is now calling on them to place their services at the disposal of the Government, so as to "release" men for military service, in other words, to facilitate an odious form of conscription by economic pressure,

And whereas women, being voteless, have had no responsibility for war or for politics leading to war, and are accordingly under no obligation to facilitate the Government in waging war,

And whereas, owing to women's lack of political power, the Government's proposals contain no guarantees that women so employed will receive the same wages as the men they may displace.

RESOLVED.—That we demand the immediate introduction of a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women, as the only efficient safeguard of women's interests in the face of this industrial conscription.

WOMEN WRITERS' MANIFESTO

Sir,—The Women Writers' Suffrage League, whilst welcoming the Government's call to women for War Service (to which our members in common with all women are giving loyal response), recognises certain dangers which may result unless steps are taken to safeguard the interests of both men and women, and prevent the latter from becoming involuntary blacklegs. The best way to avoid this is, in our opinion, for men's trade unions to admit women as members. This would ensure them receiving the same rate of pay for equal work, and would also safeguard them from the exploitation of unscrupulous employers.

Whilst fully recognising the difficulties of such a disorganisation of the industrial world, we ask that the best consideration of economic experts should be given to the labour problems which will arise at the expiration of the War.—Yours, etc.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Manchester Women's Emergency Corps state that:—

"Since the War started women's wages have been steadily falling. The Women's Emergency Corps has been undertaking an inquiry to find in what trades women could replace men. It has not found a single instance where women's wages have been increased to meet the rise in the cost of living. In the majority of cases a percentage has been taken off their wages, and the amounts employers are offering for clerks, for instance, is generally about 5s. less than the current rates before the War.

The bugbear of the woman worker has always been the subsidised worker, who is the standard excuse for paying the whole class less. Now that so many women are receiving small pensions from the Government, the appeal to women's patriotism will further reduce the earnings of women. Government action is the only thing that can keep up the standard rates."

Mrs. Sarah Dickenson of the Women's Trades and Labour Council and Mrs. Mary Quaile of the joint committee of Women's Trade Unions, say that amongst organised women, wages in the Manchester district have increased.

Already women are very largely engaged in the making of munitions of war as they are in every other form of industry. Nobel's Explosive Company alone employ about 2,000 women.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"It will surprise many people to learn that women are capable of manufacturing shrapnel shells of all kinds, from the cold steel to the completed missle. For this class of work women are peculiarly well fitted, their touch being more sensitive than that of men, while, owing to the smallness of their hands, they are able to manipulate small articles."

If women are "peculiarly well fitted" for this work why are they always paid less than men?

NEWSPAPER PROMISES!

Mr. John Turner, of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, which has a membership of 86,000, of whom 22,000 are women, stated in an interview with a *Daily Telegraph* representative:—"It is our duty as trade unionists to protect the conditions of employment, but so long as that is done it does not matter whether men or women are employed.

"We were approached by the Board of Trade and the Home Office in connection with the Central Committee for Women's Employment, and we have now succeeded in arriving at a very excellent arrangement for the training of the women. They will not be trained indiscriminately, so as to flood the market, and therefore inquiry is being made of employers to ascertain how many women, when trained, they can employ."

The *Daily Telegraph* went on to state that:—Minimum rates have been fixed, and will be paid by the Central Committee for Women's Employment during the training. These are, for women of—

18 years...	...	18s.
19 years...	...	20s.
20 years...	...	22s.
21 years...	...	24s. and 25s.

according to the capabilities of the women."

On applying to Mr. Turner, of the Shop Assistants' Union, we discovered that the *Daily Telegraph* had made a very gross mistake, and that the women are only to be paid 10s. a week during their training.

Women should not be led away by newspaper promises of high wages, but should make most careful inquiries before entering into any agreement to work. We strongly urge them to join a trade union, and to demand an adequate wage.

A correspondent tells us that the men employed by a Government contractor in Clapham, who is supplying timber to the War Office, complain that they asked for an increase in wages in view of the high cost of living. In reply, they were told to work one hour longer each night at 6d. and informed that if they did not agree to work this extra hour they would be discharged. The men claim that they ought to be paid extra for overtime. They say that the men employed at the Surrey Commercial Docks get 1s. an hour for the same work. Have these men joined their Trade Union? They should approach the Government and their employers, and insist upon getting fair terms. Their position is a strong one as compared with that of women who are underpaid, but women can also do a great deal by combination and determination.

Men brushmakers in Aberdeen struck work because women workers were introduced.

WAR PROFITS.

A correspondent sends us the following as an extract from an authentic conversation between two ship owners:

"What do you think about the events in the Dardanelles" asked the first. "Things seem to develop very well" answered the other, "the Allies will soon occupy Constantinople." "Y-e-s," said the first, "but I fear that this will lead to an early peace—and our flourishing business will soon be at an end."

"Although there has lately been a considerable fall in the freights charged for bringing coal to London by sea, it is not expected that any change will take place in the price paid by the consumer before the Easter holidays." So runs a paragraph in the *Times* of March 23rd. No one will be surprised. Merchants and contractors now hardly take the trouble to deny that they are taking advantage of the present abnormal conditions to squeeze every possible penny of profit out of the general public, and particularly out of the working classes who have to buy in small quantities.

It was suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week that he should put a special tax on these "war profits" and he promised to do so. Possibly as a result, a conference of the Treasury with leading employers to arrive at an estimate of "fair profits" is to be held next week—and the surplus, if any, over and above "fair profits" may perhaps be taxed as suggested. But it must be borne in mind that balance sheets can be "cooked" to a very considerable extent and that no decision can be of much avail to check profit-mongering unless disinterested and vigilant auditors are appointed to examine companys' books.

Working women cannot safely trust the Government to look after their interests. They must band themselves together for mutual protection.

At a conference of the War Emergency Worker's National Committee held on March 12th, Mr. Daly a Dublin delegate stated that from a little town in the West of Ireland, 2,000 men had gone to the War, out of a total population of 11,000 and that the women left behind were obliged to pay £4 3s. 4d. a ton for coal!

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Miss Amy Hicks, M.A., will take a Speakers' Class at 20 Railway Street, Poplar, on Monday evenings, at 8 p.m., beginning April 26th. The course will consist of twelve lessons. The fee will be 1s., which may be paid in twelve 1d. instalments. Those wishing to attend the classes should send in their names to Miss Hicks, at 20 Railway Street, or to the Editor of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

The members' monthly social will be held this month at Canning Town, and will take place at the Holy Trinity Schoolroom, Barking Road, at 7.30 p.m., on Saturday, March 27th.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Suffrage still makes progress in America. The South Dakota House has just passed a Votes for Women Bill by 57 votes to 40. It is thought that the Senate will also pass the measure.

In the City of Butte, in the State of Montana, 7,500 women registered in the *primary* elections out of 9,000 who were eligible. In the American *primary* elections it is decided, not who shall occupy the various elective offices, but who shall be the nominee of each party for each office. For instance suppose our British Prime Minister were to be chosen by popular election, the *primary* election would decide whether Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, or some other person should be the Liberal candidate for the office, and whether Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, or someone else should fight the final election in the Conservative interest.

Numbers of electors do not vote in the American *primary* elections, but wait until the final election. The final poll is usually much heavier than that of the *primary*. Therefore if 7,500 women have voted out of a possible 9,000, (*i.e.* more than 83 per cent.) practically every woman elector is likely to record her vote when the final election comes. The women of Butte have certainly justified their enfranchisement!

In Chicago, women electors have just voted in *primary* elections for the third time, and the voting shows that their interest in politics has grown steadily. In February, 1914, 47,674 women voted in the *primary* elections, in the September, 1914, *primary* elections 62,824 women voted, and in this recent election which took place the last week in February 154,750 women have voted. A little over 70 per cent of the eligible women voted, whilst a little under 70 per cent. of the eligible men voted.

Analysis of the voting shows that women voted in larger numbers than men for the better candidates, and in smaller numbers for the notoriously corrupt politicians, of which Chicago has unfortunately many. For instance, Judge Olsen, head of the Municipal Court and admittedly one of Chicago's most eminent citizens, contested the *primary* election in the Republican interest, he received 7,000 more votes from women than from men. His wealthy opponent who gave political teas to catch votes had 10,000 more votes from men than from women. "Hinky Dink" Kenna, who, with "Bathhouse John" Gouglin, is one of the two most notoriously corrupt politicians in Chicago, received 6,295 votes from men and only 1,300 from women.

The women voters of Kansas are pressing forward the following bills:

Pensons for widowed mothers so that family may be kept together.

Minimum wage of 7 dols. (28s.) a week for working girls.

Maximum hours of labour of women to be fixed at nine hours a day, 54 hours a week.

A law establishing a poll tax to be remitted if women and men vote at the primary and election.

Mental and physical examination of both bride and groom before marriage license can be granted.

Women physicians at all charitable institutions where women are admitted.

Increased appropriations for travelling libraries.

Increased funds for educational work.

Improved laws relating to child labour.

Equal rights of wife with her husband in control of real estate.

Symplifying machinery in closing estates so that the widow need not hire a lawyer to get estate settled properly.

The Iowa Legislative recently passed votes for women by 38 votes to 11, but the question could not be submitted to the voters until it had passed twice through the Legislature. It has now been passed a second time by 84 votes to 9 in the House and by 38 to 11 in the Senate.

The organised workers in Switzerland—men and women—have formed an organisation to struggle against the rise in food prices and other indispensable articles of daily necessity. This organisation is a league to reduce food prices.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Good meeting held in Victoria Park on Sunday afternoon. Interesting speeches were delivered in the Women's Hall in the evening.

A Meeting will be held in Bow Baths on Sunday the 28th, the subject will be "War Service for Women," and the speakers will be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, the Rev. F. R. Swan and Mrs. Scurr.

Will all those who have not yet paid up their subscriptions to the Savings Club please do so to Miss Gallop, in order that quarterage may be made up. ? If you have not yet paid your March subscriptions to the Federation, please do so at once.

Who will take a collecting box or sheet to help us to get more money? Who will take a regular pitch for selling *Dreadnoughts*?

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Mar. 19, 266 Mrs. Payne 77. Mrs. Pascoe 60.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Organiser: MRS. DRAKE.

The Suffrage Club will be open on Tuesday and Thursday in future 7—10 p.m. This was decided at last Tuesday's meeting, when a new committee was elected—Miss Lagsding, Mrs. Neuss, Miss Hicks, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Cressall and Miss Rutter. Good meeting on Tuesday, two new members made. Good meetings at Chrisp Street on Wednesday and Friday—Mrs. Bouvier speaker. Miss M. Wright and Mr. E. Duval spoke to a very good meeting on Sunday, and we hope to hear them again Miss Manicom's songs were enjoyed very much, also Mr. Drake's music.

This is the end of March, so please hurry up with subscriptions that are due for this month. Will members please push sale of *Dreadnought* among their friends, as it is only by reading it they can realise what important work the E.L.F.S. is doing. We must keep on growing and you must all help.

Dreadnoughts sold, week ending Mar. 20—12¢.

Collected—Mrs. Bird 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Walker 10s.; Miss Lagsding 3s. 3d.; Mrs. Drake 5s. 1½d.

Tickets on Sale for Canning Town Social Threepence each.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station)

Meetings are held at this office, Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m., and Thursdays at 8 p.m. Members please make them widely known.

Many thanks to members who have contributed towards the furniture for our new office, but more is still needed. Any donations or gifts will be most acceptable.

Members please support open-air meeting Powerscroft Road, Monday evenings 8 p.m.

The Secretary will be pleased to receive information regarding conditions of women and girls in Hackney factories. Cases of sweating, especially Army work, will receive careful attention.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin.

Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

The "Peacock" meeting was abandoned owing to the General meeting being held at Poplar. On Thursday, at the indoor meeting, Mr. Carlton Smith gave an interesting address on "The State and the Child." Miss K. Manicom took the chair, and the members were much impressed by what she told them. All members have taken tickets for Social that is being held on Saturday at Holy Trinity School at 7.30. Any member's friends may pay at the door. Stewards and programme sellers are wanted not later than 6.45. Can anyone spare anything that will help to furnish the shop?

SOUTH-EAST LONDON E.L.F.S.

Hon. Secretary: Miss BALCHIN,
39 Radnor Street, Peckham.

The Secretary of above new branch appeals to friends in the S.E. part of London to come forward and support this branch of the E.L.F.S. Nine members have joined, and we ought to double our numbers week by week. The Secretary will be glad to hear from any who will become members, or help in some way as friends. Weekly meetings are held in Kempshead Road every Wednesday evening at 8.30. There will however be no meeting on March 31st, as all Church halls are closed for that week.

More subscribers wanted for *Dreadnought* which can always be obtained at weekly meeting, or at 39 Radnor Street, Peckham. Minimum branch Subscription 1d. a month or 1s. a year.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—J. W. BONARIUS, 89 Wyke Road.

R.S.P.U. meets every Tuesday, 400 Old Ford Road, 8 p.m. New members welcomed. Entrance fee 3d., contributions 1d. per week. Will any friend send to the Women's Hall, Railway Street, Poplar, a few sacks of stable manure for small vegetable plot at rear, which is being worked by the members of the R.S.P.U. who will be very thankful for same. Next joint Social with E.L.F.S. in aid of "Milk Fund" will be announced shortly.

Who will give out the Babies' Milk during Easter Holidays?

THE LEAGUE OF RIGHTS FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WIVES AND RELATIVES.

The Poplar branch of the League of Rights has decided to meet weekly on Monday nights at 8 p.m. at 20 Railway Street, Poplar, which has been kindly lent by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes. Many of the members present at the first branch meeting held last Monday, stated that they were not getting proper medical attention under the new scheme, and it was decided to collect evidence in regard to this.

The East Ham branch of the League of Rights has decided to hold a public meeting on April 12th in Essex Hall, Wakefield Street, East Ham.

The South West Ham branch of the League of Rights meets on Mondays at 55 Fife Road at 8 p.m.

OUR SPEAKERS' CLASS.

The Speaker's class to be held at 20 Railway Street, Poplar, will begin on Monday, April 19th, instead of April 26th, as announced last week, as Miss Hicks has kindly arranged to begin the class at the earlier date. Send in your name for the class to Miss Hicks, 20 Railway Street, Poplar, or to the Editor of the DREADNOUGHT. Fee 1s. for course of 12 lessons. Bow, Bromley and Canning Town members should not think Railway Street too far to go to.

The Manchester Corporation Gas Committee has raised the price of gas by 8¼ per cent. since January 28th.

Will you help the East End Babies' Milk and Fresh Egg Fund by filling an Egg Collecting Box to overflowing with money from your friends at Eastertide, and return total amount collected to :—

Dr. TCHAYKOVSKY, Hon. Treasurer, E.L.F.S., Langham House, Harrow.

WOMEN AND POOR LAW.

Dear Editor,—

(1) During the present month the Lambeth coroner held an inquest on Mary Hoskin, aged 77. She had an old-age pension of 5s., and was supposed to pay 2s. a week rent. Naturally she died in destitution. Of course she ought to have had medical relief, and milk, meat, or beef tea, etc., ordered by the doctor. Apparently she made no application. Every year inquests are held on old-age pensioners, whose deaths are hastened or caused by destitution; and this evil is likely to increase with the increase in the price of food—unless the women take the matter in hand. I suggest that the women's organisations should make it known throughout London that they are willing to assist poor necessitous women, who are old-age pensioners, to obtain necessary medical relief. Of course, medical relief does not cause loss of old-age pension. If London is "too large an order," they might try some district first.

(2) The next case I will mention also occurred during this month. A woman with a young baby had a very unsatisfactory husband; the case was not bad enough for legal separation, but she is living apart from him. She asks for relief, but is refused on the ground that her husband will maintain her if she goes back to him; and, therefore, she is not destitute. Here again is a case where the assistance of a woman's organisation would be most valuable.

I enclose a Bill which Lord Russell introduced in July, 1913. Although it has not been re-introduced, I think it should have the support of the women and their friends.

Yours, etc.,
J. THEODORE DODD.

The Bill which Mr. Theodore Dodd mentions above seeks to provide that a necessitous married woman shall have the same right to poor law relief for herself, upon her own application, as is now possessed by a necessitous man or a necessitous single woman, instead of being obliged to wait till her husband makes application for relief as at present. Many women and children suffer great hardship because the men on whom they are supposed to be dependent object to applying to the Poor Law Guardians for relief.

WHY CHILD LABOUR IS ASKED FOR.

At Hutton Cranswick, East Riding, Yorkshire, farm labourers demanded an increase of 2s. a week to bring their wages up to 22s. This was refused and several of them therefore left the district and found other employment.

SOCIAL IN AID OF
E.L.F.S. Relief Work.
HOLY TRINITY SCHOOLROOM,
Barking Road, Canning Town.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, AT 7.30 P.M.

CHILD VICTIMS.

Some time ago a Special Constable wrote to the *Daily Mail* saying that through being on duty in the early hours of the morning, he had discovered that numbers of little boys and girls, whose ages range from nine to fourteen years, wait outside the bakeries from midnight or the small hours, till 6 a.m., in order that they may buy stale bread at reduced rates.

Many people whose attention has been called to this thing, which has been going on for a long long time, have expressed their pity for these poor children who wait through the long dreary hours in wet and cold. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, we learn, is trying to arrange that the bread shall be sold at 7.30 a.m., instead of 6. But that is but tinkering with the evil.

That the parents are not to blame, but are genuinely in need, is vouched for by the S.P.C.C., which states that its Inspectors take the names and addresses of these children and visit their homes.

Cannot the S.P.C.C. arrange that its Inspectors shall give bread tickets to the needy children, to be changed at any time of the day, either at the bakeries which now sell off the stale bread, or at special depots?

But this too is but tinkering with the problem. Cannot something be done to alleviate the conditions of bitter hardship in which the parents of these children live?

If we had women police constables they would no doubt gladly undertake to investigate all these cases, and put these distressed families in touch with those whose duty it is to help them. In many cases the parents ought to be getting Poor Law Relief, or help from the Prince of Wales's fund, or else they are getting relief that is insufficient.

If the various National and Local Authorities refuse to act, cannot a committee of private individuals be found who will take turns in doing night duty, and in stirring up the authorities in order that something may be done?

[The Editor of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT would be glad to hear from any who will help in this way.]

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is about to take a referendum of its members, as to whether, if an international tribunal were set up, its method of compelling obedience should be by commercial boycott or the power of international military and naval police. It is suggested that a recalcitrant nation should be prohibited from buying, or selling, or raising money through the sale of bonds or any other form of debt, within the territory of the other nations.

This method is actually being adopted by China against Japan at the present time.

On March 17th, the girls employed at Messrs. McCorquodale's printing works on labels for a well-known brewer, struck work for higher wages.

WOMEN'S EXHIBITION AT CAXTON HALL.

Very great interest is being shown in the Women's Exhibition which is to be held in the Caxton Hall on Monday and Tuesday, May 10th and 11th. The Actresses' Franchise League, the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, the United Suffragists, the Women's Freedom League, the Women Teachers' Franchise Union, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society and the Free Church League for Women's Suffrage are arranging to provide speakers and to have exhibits of their literature.

Special exhibits include: *Sweated Industries Section* arranged by Dr. Tchaykovsky; *Toy Making* on reform lines, arranged by E.L.F.S.; *Food Prices Exhibit* arranged by Miss Margaretta Hicks; *International Exhibit* arranged by the International Suffrage Shop.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The Workers' National War Emergency Committee has passed a resolution demanding amendments in the Insurance Act to the effect that:—

(1.) Arrears shall not count during the War.

(2.) Workers whose wages do not exceed 48s. a day shall be placed in the same position as workers earning under 98s. a week. That is to say no deductions from wages shall be made.

(3.) All casual workers in occupations in which the Board of Trade report that the customary earnings of a man during a whole year are less than £60 shall be subject to no deduction from wages for insurance during the War.

This last clause seems to us a little vague—why "a man," why not "an adult" in order that women might be included? Are these suggestions intended to apply to women as well as to men?

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND. Collections: Bow Baths 4.6½, Poplar Meetings 3.3½, Women's Hall 2.7, Mrs. Walker (0.6 weekly) 1.0, Bow members monthly subscriptions 1.9.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Anon per Miss Allen-Browne 10.0.0, Major Herbert L. Green 5.0.0, per Mrs. Harben 4.6.3, Miss M. Floyd 2.0.0, Mr. & Mrs. Storr 2.0.0, Miss Beddow 2.0.0, Bow Social profits 1.12.5, per Miss Ida Ward 1.6.6, per Miss Graham 1.5.0, D.G. 1.1.0, T. R. Mudie, Esq. 1.0.0, Mrs. Bernard Wright 1.0.0, H. J. Rofe Esq. 1.0.0, Miss A. Walters 1.0.0, Anon—Redcar 1.0.0, Anon—Cardiff 12.6, Anon—Hornsey (weekly) 10.0, Miss Alice Chester 10.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (weekly) 10.0, The Misses Luboldt 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, Canning Town members subscriptions 10.0, E. Guy Dawber, Esq. 10.0, The Misses Halliday-Gibson 7.0, per Mrs. Fearn 6.0, Miss Z. Proctor 5.0, Miss Millward 5.0, Anon—Leytonstone 5.0, "Little Joan" 3.6, Miss Chator 2.6, H. Groves 2.6, Miss Guest 2.6, Anon—Llandudno 2.0, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, Mrs. E. Bowes 2.0, Mrs. E. M. Comber 2.0, Miss Setchfield 1.6, "Baby Violet" 1.0, Mrs. Powles (weekly) 1.0, J.M.—Newcastle 1.0, Miss Baker 1.0, Anon—Torquay 1.0.

COLLECTIONS. Mrs. Drake (Cubitt Town) 5.1½, Miss Lagsding 3.3, Mrs. Bird (Green's) 12.6, Mrs. Walker (Peace meeting) 10.0, Miss Mackay 1.5.1, Miss Farrall 6.6, Mrs. Tollon 1.4, Mrs. Parsons 4.9, Mrs. W. Lansbury and Miss Cohen 3.11, Mrs. Mantle 7.9, Mrs. McCheyne 4.9, Miss Frisby 1.0.0½.

CLOTHES, ETC. Miss Canning, Mrs. H. B. Spencer, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Griffin, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Baby Lovers' Club, Miss Burman, Miss Murray Clarke, Mrs. Flack, Miss Moggridge.

EGGS, APPLES. Anon—Burchetts Green.

FLOUR. Mr. Wickert.

NESTLE'S MILK AND CAFE AU LAIT. The Manager—Nestle's Milk.

GLAXO. The Manager—Glaxo.

Father and mother of two in Portsmouth send 2s. to the children's restaurant, their first week's increase of wages.

Our "Cost Price" restaurants, at which adults can buy two-course meals for 2d., and children for a 1d., have been christened by the *Daily Mirror* the children's "Penny Carlton's."

The *Daily Mirror* has always had a great facility for inventing names, for it was this paper that named the militant suffragists "Suffragettes" when the movement first started in 1905.

The *Daily Mirror* articles on the "Penny Carlton's" have brought us a number of subscriptions for which we tender our thanks.

The Glaxo Company have sent us gifts for our babies from time to time. They have now sent us a further two dozen 2s. tins with a promise of more to follow.

Messrs. Nestle have also helped us from time to time, and now they send us 12 tins of milk and ten tins of cafe au lait for our restaurants.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

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